UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/004,173	10/09/2001	James Clough	10012945-1	8648

7590   08/10/2005

HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER
CARBONELLO, MICHAEL J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2622	

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _10/19/2001_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-18_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-18_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _19 October 2001_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1.   The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: one of

the acronyms is not defined; page 7, line 24; the term "http". Also page 3 lines 12

reference the term VPN, but it is not defined until page 8 line 2. The examiner

recognizes some acronyms are more commonly known in the art such as http

(hyper text transfer protocol), but many others are not as readily known. The

examiner requests that acronyms, especially ones pertinent to the application, be

defined as they are introduced.

Drawings

2.   The drawings were received on 10/09/2001. The examiner accepts these

drawings.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described
> as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to
> be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
> said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Takimoto in view of Higley et al.

4.   Takimoto discloses in figure 4, a server computer [4], a printer driver [41]

connected to a network driver [42], which is connected to a network adapter [51]

of a printer [5]. Which is connected to another network adapter [12] of a client

computer [1]. Takimoto does not disclose, "an authentication module to supply an authentication code to the workstation, and to review the print job sent by the workstation to determine validity of a copy of the authentication code attached to the print job." Higley et al discloses in column 2, lines 13 -19, "One form of login security comprises a login phase and an authentication phase. The login phase typically involves prompting a source (such as a user, a program, a resource, etc.), which is attempting to enter the system for a name and a password. After successfully proving knowledge of the password, the source receives an encrypted private key from a server." Thus, it would have been obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Takimoto with Higley et al to produce a print server that has a print set up module to provide a print driver and an authentication module to supply authentication code to a workstation. With respect to claim 1, a client computer is a type of workstation. The benefit of combining Takimoto with Higley et al is that it provides a print server with drivers and authentication to maximize security and ease of use, while minimizing errors that are associated with trying to connect temporarily to a network printer.

5.   With respect to claim 2, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods and devices discussed above, particularly in claim 1. Takimoto further discloses in figure 4, a file device [43]. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation the file device [43] could be used to store at least one additional print driver, to be used with a print server. The benefit of storing more than one print driver is to

maximize compatibility among a variety of workstations and printers within a

network.

6.   Regarding claims 3 and 4, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods

and devices discussed above, Takimoto further discloses in figure 1, an interface

for manager [22c] connected to a security validating section [22b], which is

connected to a print request analyzing portion [22a], which is connected to a

network driver [21], which is connected to another network driver [12] of the client

computer [1]. With respect to claim 3, using the broadest reasonable

interpretation, the manager for interface [22c] could be a webpage interface and

it could utilize a questionnaire to gather information from the workstation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary

skill in the art to combine Takimoto and Higley et al to produce a webpage

interface that also presents a questionnaire to the user of a workstation to help

provide the best possible driver. The motivation is that webpage interface with

help determine which print driver is required. Also most people are familiar with a

webpage style interface due to the commonness and ease of access to the

World Wide Web.

7.   Regarding claim 5, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods and

devices discussed above, and Higley et al further discloses in column 6, lines 38-

41; "Before attaching to the specified server, this function tries to get the server's

net address from the default server's Bindery. The function returns success or

error codes." Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the server's "net

address" is a MAC address because it describes the location of the hardware on

a network the same way a MAC address does. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Takimoto and Higley et al to produce a print server that transfers the MAC from the workstation to the print server. The motivation is that since the MAC address provides location information about the workstation to the print server, it will help maximize security during the authentication process and reduce errors associated with trying to connect workstations.

8.   Regarding claim 6, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods and devices discussed above, specifically the methods and devices discussed in claim 1. Takimoto further discloses in column 3, lines 44-67; "With reference to FIG. 1, a client computer 1 is provided with a user application 11 and a network driver 12. A server computer 2 is provided with a network driver 21, a printer driver 22, and a file device 23. The printer driver 22 of the server computer 2 includes a print request analyzing portion 22a, a security validating portion 22b, an interface 22c for a manager.

A document prepared by the user application 11 on the client computer 1 is transferred to the server computer 2 via the network drivers 12 and 21. The printer driver 22 of the server computer 2 analyzes, in the print request analyzing section 22a, a user ID (identifying information).

The security validating portion 22b compares the result of analysis by the print request analyzing portion 22a with the information pertaining to the user, and, if requirements for printing are not satisfied, rejects the print request."

With respect to claim 6, using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the connection of the client computer via the network drivers to both the print server and the printer is method for attaching a workstation on a type of LAN. As was discussed above in claim 1, a method for providing a print driver and authentication to the workstation has already been disclosed. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Takimoto and Higley et al to produce a method of printing comprising of attaching a workstation to a LAN, installing a print driver on the workstation, downloading an authentication code to the workstation, sending a print job to the print server and verifying validity of the authentication code, and sending print job from the print server to a printer. The motivation is that this method provides a secure means to help set up, install, and run a temporary printing network for a variety of printers while minimizing errors and security issues that are associated with network installations of workstations, print servers and printers.

9.   Regarding claim 7, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods and devices discussed above, specifically the methods and devices discussed in claims 2 and 6. Takimoto disclosed a file device [43], which is connected via the LAN to both the printer and the workstation, as part of the server computer [4]. The network devices [12], [42], [51] could be used to obtain information about the workstation and then select a print driver from the file device [4]. As was disclosed in claim 2, the file device [43] could be used to store more than one print driver. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation of the term "library" a file device that stores multiple print drivers could be viewed as a library. Thus it

would have been obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary skill in the art

to combine Takimoto and Higley et al to produce a printing method that obtains

information about the workstation and utilizes a library for information about the

print driver. The benefit of storing a library of print drivers is that it maximizes

compatibility between workstations and printers because there are various

drivers for each workstation and printer combination in a central accessible

location.

10.   Regarding claim 8, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods and

devices discussed above, specifically in claim 5. Therefore, it would have been

obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine

Takimoto and Higley et al to produce a method of printing that transfers the MAC

from the workstation to the print server to assist in authentication of the print jobs.

The motivation is that since the MAC address provides location information about

the workstation to the print server, it will help maximize security during the

authentication process, and minimizes mistakes about locations of printers and

workstations.

11.   Regarding claim 9, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods and

devices discussed above, specifically in claims 3 and 4. Hence, it would have

been obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine

Takimoto and Higley et al to produce a webpage interface that presents a

questionnaire to the user of a workstation to help provide the best possible driver.

The motivation is that webpage interface will help determine which printer driver

is required for that particular printer workstation combination. Also most people

are familiar with a webpage interface as a result of the commonness and ease of access to the World Wide Web.

12.   Regarding claim 10, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods and devices discussed above, specifically in claims 1 and 6. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Takimoto and Higley et al to produce a method of authenticating a print job by installing a print driver on the workstation, downloading an authentication code to the workstation, sending a print job to the print server and verifying validity of the authentication code, and sending print job from the print server to a printer. The motivation is that this method provides a secure means to help set up, install, and run a temporary printing network for a variety of printers while minimizing errors and security issues that are associated with network installations of workstations, print servers and printers.

13.   Regarding claim 11, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods and devices discussed above, specifically in claim 3. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Takimoto and Higley et al to produce a method to gather information from a workstation to help provide the preferred print driver for that workstation. The motivation is that information gathering will help determine which printer driver is required to maximize compatibility among the workstation, print server and printer.

14.   Regarding claim 12, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods and devices discussed above, specifically in claims 5 and 8. Thus, it would have been

obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine

Takimoto and Higley et al to produce a method of authenticating a print job

utilizes a MAC address to assist in authentication of the print jobs. The motivation

is that since the MAC address provides location information about the

workstation to the print server, it will help maximize security during the

authentication process and minimize mistakes about locations of printers and

workstations.

15.   Regarding claim 13, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods and

devices discussed above, specifically in claim 1, 6 and 10. Therefore, it would

have been obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to

combine Takimoto and Higley et al to produce a processor-readable medium

having processor-executable instructions, when executed by a computer that

cause the computer install a print driver on the workstation, download an

authentication code to the workstation, send a print job to the print server and

verifying validity of the authentication code, and send print job from the print

server to a printer. With respect to claim 13, using the broadest reasonable

interpretation of the phrase "processor-readable medium having processor-

executable instructions", the print server [2] is a device that has said features.

The motivation is that this method provides a secure means to help set up,

install, and run a temporary printing network for a variety of printers while

minimizing errors and security issues that are associated with network

installations of workstations, print servers and printers.

16.   Regarding claim 14, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods and devices discussed above, specifically in claim 3. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Takimoto and Higley et al to produce a processor-readable media utilizing a method to gather information from a workstation to help indicate the preferred print driver to be sent to that workstation. The motivation is that information gathering will help determine which printer driver is required to maximize compatibility among the workstation, print server and printer.

17.   Regarding claim 15, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods and devices discussed above, specifically the methods and devices discussed in claims 7. Thus it would have been obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Takimoto and Higley et al to produce a processor-readable media, which gathers information about the workstation and utilizes a library for information about the print driver. The benefit of storing a library of print drivers is that it maximizes compatibility between workstations and printers because there are various drivers for each workstation and printer combination in a central accessible location.

18.   Regarding claim 16, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods and devices discussed above, specifically in claims 5 and 8. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Takimoto and Higley et al to produce a processor-readable media that transfers the MAC from the workstation to the print server to aid in recognizing the location of workstations. The motivation is that since the MAC address provides location

information about the workstation to the print server, it will help maximize security during the authentication process, and minimizes mistakes about locations of printers and workstations.

19.   Regarding claim 17, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods and devices discussed above, specifically in claims 3 and 4. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Takimoto and Higley et al to produce a processor-readable media that obtains information about the workstation from the web browser interface. The motivation is that the interface with help decide which printer driver is required based on the gathered information, and ultimately reduce the amount of errors associated with incorrect printer/workstation combinations that can result on network where numerous people will be utilizes the resources for short periods of time.

20.   Regarding claim 18, Takimoto and Higley et al disclose the methods and devices discussed above, specifically in claim 1. Thus, it would have been obvious at the time of invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Takimoto with Higley et al to produce an print server which has a printer set up module to provide a print driver and an authentication module to supply an authentication code to a work station. The benefit of combining Takimoto with Higley et al is that it produces a print server with drivers and authentication code to maximize security and ease of use of the network, while minimizing errors associated with trying to connect temporarily to a printer network.

Conclusion

21.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Glasser et al discloses, "A unified and straightforward approach to

managing file and other resource security in a networked computing environment

is disclosed."

Saito discloses, "A plurality of application servers, a client, an integrated

authentication server and a security information management server are

connected to a network. A user having different combinations of user ID's and

passwords or certificates for a plurality of kinds of services processed by the

plurality of application servers makes requests for services to the individual

application servers through the client by using a common integrated certificate."

Perlman discloses, "An authentication method and process are provided."

Slaughter et al discloses, "A computer-implemented method for allocating

memory resources to a device driver is described. In one embodiment, a device

driver generates a request for memory allocation in terms of an abstract memory

address space."

Mashayekhi discloses, "A distributed authentication service that

automates an authentication exchange between a user and an application

program of a distributed network system."

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Michael Carbonello whose telephone number

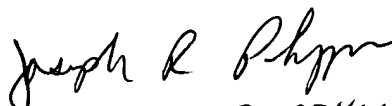is (571) 272-0625. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon–Fri, 8:00am -

4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached on (571) 272-7402. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Carbonello
Examiner
Art Unit 2622

MJC

JOSEPH R. POKRZYWA
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2622